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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA  
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9 Michael Grady; Jennifer Grady,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 vs.

12 Bank of Elmwood; Elmwood Financial  
13 Corporation; Jonathan Levin; Sarah Levin,

14 Defendants.

15 Tri City National Bank,

16 Counterclaimant,

17 vs.

18 Michael Grady and Jennifer Grady,

19 Counterdefendant.

20 The Federal Deposit Insurance  
21 Corporation as Receiver for Bank of  
22 Elmwood,

23 Intervenor.

No. CV 11-2060-PHX-JAT

**ORDER**

24 Pending before the Court is Counterclaimant Tri City National Bank's ("TCNB")  
25 Motion to Dissolve Preliminary Injunction Due to Plaintiffs' Failure to Post Bond ("Motion  
26 to Dissolve") and Motion for Release of Bond Posted by Plaintiffs and Distribution of Bond  
27 to Tri City National Bank ("Motion to Release"). (Doc. 9-1, 9-2.) Plaintiffs filed a response  
28 to the Motion to Dissolve and a Cross-Motion for Release of Security Interest and

1 Distribution of Bond Proceeds to Plaintiffs (“Cross-Motion”). (Doc. 10-2.) The Court now  
2 rules on the motions.

3 **I. FACTS**

4 In mid-2008, Plaintiffs engaged in discussions with the Bank of Elmwood (“BOE”)  
5 to obtain financing that would be secured by their residence. (Doc. 10-1 at 4.) The alleged  
6 proposal from BOE included a first loan (“First Loan”) for \$1,827,717 and a second loan,  
7 which would be a home equity line of credit (“Second Loan”) for \$400,000. (*Id.* at 12.)  
8 BOE closed on the First Loan on approximately September 5, 2008. (*Id.*) BOE allegedly  
9 conditioned proceeding with the Second Loan, on receipt of the Plaintiffs’ 2007 tax returns.  
10 (*Id.*) In November 2008, BOE advised the Plaintiffs that they would not close on the Second  
11 Loan. (*Id.* at 13.)

12 After learning that they would not receive the Second Loan, Plaintiffs unsuccessfully  
13 attempted to secure a second loan from other lenders. (*Id.* at 15.) Plaintiffs had sought  
14 additional financing to fund various costs as well as make payments on the First Loan. (*Id.*  
15 at 14.) Plaintiffs quit making payments after the November 2008 payment. (*Id.*; Doc. 10-2  
16 at 5.) On May 11, 2009, BOE noticed a trustee’s sale for Plaintiffs’ residence, scheduled for  
17 August 11, 2009. (*Id.* at 38.)

18 Plaintiffs filed their initial Complaint on July 10, 2009. (*See* Doc. 22 at 3.) Four days  
19 later, prior to any action by Defendants, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint. (*Id.*)  
20 Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint is the operative complaint and contains twelve counts  
21 including a request for a preliminary injunction stopping the trustee’s sale. (Doc. 10-1 at 38.)  
22 In October 2009, the Maricopa County Superior Court issued an injunction barring BOE  
23 from proceeding with the trustee sale of the Plaintiffs’ home. (Doc. 22 at 4.) The state court  
24 based this decision partially on Plaintiffs’ likelihood of demonstrating violations of the  
25 Arizona Consumer Fraud Act. (*Id.*)

26 On October 23, 2009, the State of Wisconsin Division of Banking, Department of  
27 Financial Institutions closed BOE and caused the FDIC to be appointed as the receiver.  
28 (Doc. 12 at 2.) On the same day, the FDIC sold all of BOE’s assets to TCNB, including the

1 Plaintiffs' First Loan. (*Id.*) In May 2010, TCNB intervened in this matter as to one claim  
2 in part, and one claim in full.<sup>1</sup> (*Id.*; Doc. 10-3 at 4.)

3 Later, the state court granted the FDIC's motion to be substituted in place of BOE for  
4 counts one through ten and count twelve of Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint on July 7,  
5 2010. (Doc. 12 at 3.) The FDIC removed the suit to this Court on August 5, 2010. (*Id.*)  
6 Because all claims against the FDIC must be addressed in an administrative proceeding, the  
7 Plaintiffs agreed to dismiss the FDIC on October 13, 2010. (Doc. 12-1 at 10.) On December  
8 7, 2010, this Court remanded the case back to the state court. (Doc. 12 at 4.)

9 In state court, on June 22, 2011, Plaintiffs filed a motion to amend the complaint  
10 seeking, among other things, to add TCNB as a defendant to claims previously dismissed  
11 against the FDIC. (*See* doc. 10-3.) On July 22, 2011, the FDIC filed a motion to intervene  
12 arguing that the Plaintiffs could only assert those claims against the FDIC. (*Id.*) On October  
13 5, 2011, the state court granted FDIC's motion to intervene and on October 20, 2011, the  
14 FDIC removed the case to this Court for the second time, asserting original federal  
15 jurisdiction under 28 United States Code section 1332(a)(1). (*See id.*) TCNB filed a  
16 Notice of Filing Pending Motions with this Court on November 3, 2011 including their  
17 Motion to Dissolve and Motion to Release, as well as the Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion. (Doc.  
18 9 at 1-2.)

## 19 II. ANALYSIS

20 Plaintiffs argue in their Cross-Motion that TCNB no longer has a security interest in  
21 the Plaintiffs' residence because the Plaintiffs rescinded the loan transactions as a result of  
22 TILA disclosure violations. (Doc. 10-2 at 3.) Plaintiffs allege that as a result of the  
23 rescission, the bond proceeds should be returned to them. (Doc. 10-2 at 3.) Plaintiffs do not  
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25 <sup>1</sup> TCNB intervened as to Plaintiffs' cause of action number ten for violations of the  
26 Truth-in-Lending Act ("TILA") and violations of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act,  
27 to the extent that those claims pertain to the loan TCNB purchased. (Doc 12 at 2.) TCNB  
28 also intervened as to Plaintiff's cause of action number eleven for a preliminary injunction  
to prevent foreclosure of the residence due to Plaintiffs' default on the note now owned by  
TCNB. (*Id.* at 3.)

1 dispute that they did not post additional bond proceeds, a condition the state court required  
2 for the injunction to be continued. (*Id.*) The Court will first address the Plaintiffs' Cross-  
3 Motion.

4 A. Cross-Motion

5 Plaintiffs argue that the First Loan they entered into with BOE contained "over 20  
6 TILA violations" constituting material disclosure violations that statutorily extended the  
7 Plaintiffs' right to rescind the transaction from three days to three years. (*Id.* at 9); *see*  
8 Regulations Z, 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(a)(3). Plaintiffs claim that TCNB's security interest in  
9 the First Loan is void because TCNB did not take steps within twenty days of receiving the  
10 Plaintiffs' notice of rescission. (*Id.* at 8.) Plaintiffs' mailed their notice of rescission on  
11 March 8, 2011. (*Id.*) TCNB responded in a letter dated March 28, 2011, arguing that the  
12 Plaintiffs's request for rescission was both untimely and procedurally improper, making the  
13 request for rescission void. (Doc. 9-2 at 93.)

14 Even if solely for the purposes of the Motion the Court assumes that TCNB is liable  
15 for TILA violations committed by BOE,<sup>2</sup> TCNB's security interest in Plaintiffs' residence  
16 is not automatically void. "Rescission is not automatic upon a borrower's mere notice of  
17 rescission." *McOmie-Gray v. Bank of America*, 667 F.3d 1325, 1327 (9th Cir. 2012). Under  
18 TILA, a borrower who sends notice of rescission, needs to seek a determination from the  
19 Court that rescission is proper. *Id.*

20 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has stated that "a court may impose conditions  
21 on rescission that assures that the borrower meets her obligations once the creditor has  
22 performed its obligations." *Yamamoto v. Bank of New York*, 329 F.3d 1167, 1173 (9th Cir.  
23 2003). Also, the Court can use its discretion to modify the rescission procedures either  
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25 <sup>2</sup> The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989  
26 ("FIRREA") may create a jurisdictional bar against TCNB being liable for violations based  
27 on the acts of BOE. *See Benson v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, \_\_ F.3d \_\_, 2012 WL  
28 917579, at \*7 (9th Cir. Mar. 20, 2012). This jurisdictional bar requires Plaintiffs to exhaust  
their administrative remedies against the FDIC. *Id.*

1 before or after deciding that rescission is warranted. *Id.* Therefore, TCNB's security interest  
2 in the Plaintiffs' residence is not void until the Court determines that rescission is warranted,  
3 and whether conditions should be imposed to ensure Plaintiffs tender the proceeds.

4 TCNB argues that the issue of whether or not rescission is proper has not been  
5 properly presented to the Court at this point in time. (Doc. 9-2 at 92.) The Court agrees, and  
6 decides only that rescission has not already occurred, and TCNB's security interest is not  
7 void. For the foregoing reasons, the Court denies Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion.<sup>3</sup>

8 B. Motion to Dissolve

9 TCNB argues that the injunction, preventing them from conducting a trustees sale,  
10 should be dissolved because the Plaintiffs failed to post the additional bond required by the  
11 state court. (Doc. 9-1 at 4.) Both the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Arizona  
12 Rules of Civil Procedure require the movant to give security for the issuance of an injunction  
13 in the amount "proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have  
14 been wrongfully enjoined." Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c); *see* Ariz. R. Civ. P. 65(e). The state court  
15 originally issued the injunction and stated that it "is not effective unless the bond is posted."  
16 (*Id.* at 8.) The state court further explained that the amount of the bond is based upon the  
17 mortgage payments due by the Plaintiffs. (*Id.*)

18 In January 2011, TCNB sought to dissolve or modify the injunction because the bond  
19 amount posted by Plaintiffs did not adequately protect TCNB's interest. (*Id.* at 4.) On  
20 March 4, 2011, the state court granted TCNB's motion to modify the preliminary injunction,  
21 increasing the bond amount from \$268,330 to \$350,000, and required the additional bond to  
22 be posted by March 31, 2011. (*Id.* at 16.)

23 Plaintiffs do not dispute that they failed to post the additional bond. (Doc. 10-2 at 3.)  
24 Accordingly, the Court grants TCNB's Motion to Dissolve because of the Plaintiffs' failure  
25 to post the required bond.

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27 <sup>3</sup> The Plaintiffs request the bond proceeds as a result of the TILA violations and their  
28 claim for rescission. (Doc. 10-2 at 15.) Because the Court has decided that rescission has  
not occurred, Plaintiffs have failed to argue why the bonds should be distributed to them.

## C. Motion to Release

TCNB claims to be entitled to distribution of the bond because the bond represented the outstanding mortgage payments due from the Plaintiffs. (Doc. 9-2 at 89.) When a court issues a preliminary injunction, the court must also require that the movant post a bond that can be used “to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c). A party wrongfully enjoined is presumptively entitled to recovery on the injunction bond. *Nintendo of America, Inc. v. Lewis Galoob Toys, Inc.*, 16 F.3d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 1994). “A party is wrongfully enjoined when it had the right all along to do what it was enjoined from doing.” *Sionix Corp. v. Moorehead*, 299 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1086 (S.D. Cal. 2003) (citing *Nintendo*, 16 F.3d at 1036).

Initially, the Court notes that the merits of this case have not been reached, and that the Court is dissolving the injunction because the required security has not been posted. In addition, the state court issued the injunction against BOE fifteen days before TCNB purchased the loan from the FDIC. (Doc. 9-1 at 7; Doc. 12 at 2.) The injunction prevented BOE from foreclosing on the Plaintiffs’ residence, which was scheduled to occur on October 13, 2009. (*Id.*) At the time, the state court stated that they believed Plaintiffs were likely to prevail on their claims. (*Id.*)

TCNB purchased the loan in question with the injunction already in place. Moreover, no decision has been reached on the merits of the claim as to whether or not BOE or TCNB had the right all along to conduct the trustees sale. As such, the Court cannot conclude that TCNB was wrongfully enjoined. The Court therefore will not release the bond fund to TCNB at this time.

Accordingly,

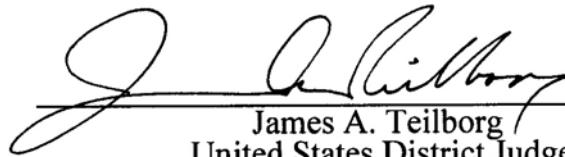
**IT IS ORDERED** that TCNB’s Motion to Dissolve (Doc. 9-1) is **GRANTED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that TCNB’s Motion to Release (Doc. 9-2) is **DENIED** without prejudice to re-filing at a later date. The bond will not be exonerated and will remain with the Clerk of the Court.

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1           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion (Doc. 10-2) is DENIED.

2           DATED this 4th day of April, 2012.

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6           James A. Teilborg  
7           United States District Judge  
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